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University and that she is employed as a freelance translator with  
Linguistic Systems, Inc.

My commission expires March 25, 1994



Hugh McAden Oechler  
Notary Public

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1. Invention title - glass composition for use as glass fibers

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2. Inventor: Kondo, Renichi  
2-25-23 Kakinokizaka  
Meguro-ku  
Tokyo  
and one other person

3. Applicant: Kondo, Renichi  
2-25-23 Kakinokizaka  
Meguro-ku  
Tokyo 152  
and one other person

4. Agent

Address: Second Bunsei Building  
26, Shiba Kotohira  
Minato-ku, Tokyo-to 105

(6553) Attorney Motohashi, [illegible] et al

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(2) ----

- (3) Power of attorney, one supplemental attachment  
(4) Supplement to application: one

1. Title of the invention

Glass composition for use as glass fibers

2. Range of patent application claims

The compositions contains the following.

SiO <sub>2</sub>	35 - 75% by weight
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1 - 25% by weight
CaO	23 - 63% by weight
MgO	1 - 10% by weight
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0 - 1.5% by weight
R <sub>2</sub> O	0 - 10% by weight
X	0 - 5% by weight

The proportion of SiO<sub>2</sub> is limited to a maximum of 30% but the ZrO<sub>2</sub> can be [illegible]; the R<sub>2</sub>O is selected from among the group K<sub>2</sub>O, Na<sub>2</sub>O, and Li<sub>2</sub>O. The X is selected from among the group ZnO, BaO, SrO, TiO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Sb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, F, and SO<sub>3</sub>. The constituents above constitute 99% or more by weight of the cement material used to form the glass fiber composition.

3. Detailed description of the invention

This invention is of a glass composition with glass fibers; the composition is highly alkali-resistant.

In existing technology, the cement material [illegible] is strengthened and [illegible]. Also, a strengthening cement is used with fibers that are themselves strong. Asbestos was once used for these strong fibers.

However, in recent years asbestos has become an environmental problem. Use has declined to the point that its use as a resource is no longer a problem, but only a few materials have properties that are equal or superior to asbestos. Glass fiber is one of those materials, and the use of glass fiber is becoming more widespread.

Most glass fibers have SiO<sub>2</sub> as the main constituent, with ZrO<sub>2</sub>, SnO, or TiO<sub>2</sub> added to improve alkali-resistance properties or CaO, MgO, or Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> added, also to improve alkali-resistance properties, resulting in two main types of glass fibers.

Among the glass fiber constituents named above,  $ZrO_2$  improves alkali-resistance properties the most markedly, but it also results in glass fibers with poor fusibility, and they de-vitrify easily. The constituents of the glass fibers include up to 20% by weight. The inclusion of 10 - 20% by weight leads to a number of problems but the alkali resistance is poor if less than 10% by weight is included.

Also, the previously noted main constituent of  $SiO_2$  can be used in making glass fibers with a high proportion of  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $MgO$ , or  $CaO$ , but the resulting glass fibers also have poor fusibility and de-vitrify easily, problems identical with those found in high  $ZrO_2$  glass, making them difficult to [illegible].

In comparison with the types of glass described above, this invention includes  $SiO_2$ ,  $MgO$ , and  $CaO$  as mandatory constituents. The resulting glass compound has both a high resistance to alkalis and excellent fusibility. The constituents are as follows.

$SiO_2$	35 - 75% by weight
$Al_2O_3$	1 - 25% by weight
$CaO$	23 - 63% by weight
$MgO$	1 - 10% by weight
$Fe_2O_3$	0 - 1.5% by weight
$R_2O$	0 - 10% by weight
X	0 - 5% by weight

The proportion of  $SiO_2$  is limited to a maximum of 30% but the  $ZrO_2$  can be [illegible]; the  $R_2O$  is selected from among the group  $K_2O$ ,  $Na_2O$ , and  $Li_2O$ . The X is selected from among the group  $ZnO$ ,  $BaO$ ,  $SrO$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $Sb_2O_3$ , F, and  $SO_3$ . The constituents above constitute 99% or more by weight of the cement material used to form the glass fiber composition.

The glass composition that is the subject of this invention has high alcohol-resistance properties and good fusibility. It is comparatively hard to de-vitrify, and as its [illegible] is also good it is [largely illegible - probably "comparatively easy to work"]. Its resistance to alkalis means that a strongly alkali cement can be added to the mixture and used for long periods of time.

With regard to this invention, the percentage by weight of  $SiO_2$  is to be 35 - 75%. If the content is less than 35%, vitrification difficult, the liquefaction is poor, and the conversion into fibers is a problem. On the other hand, if the content is more than 75%, the resistance to alkalis is a problem and difficulties with conversion into fibers emerge.

The middle range of 40 - 65% by weight is especially favorable. For alkali-resistant properties and for conversion into fibers the range of 40 - 56% by weight is most desirable.

Also, even though the maximum amount of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is 30% by weight (ratio of  $\text{SiO}_2$  in the mixture) and  $\text{ZrO}_2$  is [illegible], neither the alkali resistance nor the liquefaction properties show difficulties.

The amount of  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  is to be 1 - 25% by weight. Liquefaction becomes poor if it is less than 1% by weight, and if it is more than 25% by weight the resistance to alkalis is degraded. Alkali resistance is best in the middle range of 20% by weight or less.

The amount of  $\text{CaO}$  is to be 23 - 63% by weight. Alkali resistance is degraded if it is less than 23% by weight. If it is more than 63%, liquefaction becomes poor and conversion into fibers is a problem. In the middle range of 32 - 50% by weight, though, particularly in the range of 35 - 50%, both resistance to alkalis and liquefaction are good.

The amount of  $\text{MgO}$  is to be 1 - 10% by weight. If it is less than 1% or more than 10% the liquefaction is poor. The middle range of 2 - 8% by weight results in ease of [illegible].

The amount of  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  is to be 0 - 1.5% by weight. The role of this constituent is to improve liquefaction, but if the amount present is more than 1.5% by weight, it has an adverse effect on the resistance to alkalis.

$\text{R}_2\text{O}$  is to be chosen from among the group  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and is to constitute 0 - 10% by weight. This constituent is meant to aid liquefaction, but if it constitutes more than 10%, the [illegible] is poor. The best range for this constituent is 0 - 5% by weight.

X is to be chosen from among the group  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{BaO}$ ,  $\text{SrO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{F}$ , and  $\text{SO}_3$ . The main purpose of this constituent is to aid liquefaction. The amount used for that purpose is 0 - 5% by weight. If more than 5% is used, the resistance to alkalis is adversely affected.

These constituents constitute 99% or more by weight. It is possible for the constituents described above whose purpose is to improve liquefaction to make up less than 1% by weight of the total.

A good proportion of ingredients for this invention is shown below.

$\text{SiO}_2$	40 - 65% by weight
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	1 - 20% by weight
$\text{CaO}$	32 - 50% by weight
$\text{MgO}$	2 - 6% by weight
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0 - 1.5% by weight
$\text{R}_2\text{O}$	0 - 10% by weight
X	0 - 5% by weight

The proportion of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is limited to a maximum of 30% but the  $\text{ZrO}_2$  can be [illegible]; the  $\text{R}_2\text{O}$  is selected from among the group  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ . The X is selected from among the group  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{BaO}$ ,  $\text{SrO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ , F, and  $\text{SO}_3$ . The constituents above constitute 99% or more by weight of the cement material used to form the glass fiber composition.

Particularly effective ranges for this patent are shown below.

$\text{SiO}_2$	40 - 56% by weight
$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$	1 - 20% by weight
$\text{CaO}$	35 - 50% by weight
$\text{MgO}$	2 - 8% by weight
$\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$	0 - 1.5% by weight
$\text{R}_2\text{O}$	0 - 5% by weight
X	0 - 5% by weight

The proportion of  $\text{SiO}_2$  is limited to a maximum of 30% but the  $\text{ZrO}_2$  can be [illegible]; the  $\text{R}_2\text{O}$  is selected from among the group  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{O}$ , and  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$ . The X is selected from among the group  $\text{ZnO}$ ,  $\text{BaO}$ ,  $\text{SrO}$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ ,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ , F, and  $\text{SO}_3$ . The constituents above constitute 99% or more by weight of the cement material used to form the glass fiber composition.

The process of forming the glass compound used in this invention involves liquefying the raw materials together in fixed amounts and passing them through an orifice, extruding them; the rotator with many [illegible, possibly "caps"] to which the orifices are attached is supplied [with the raw material] and rotated at a high-speed rotation, centrifugal force causes the glass to flow from the orifice and to be dispersed. A high-temperature gas heater is used in drawing the glass. The glass flow is warmed by the gas heater and dispersed, becoming the glass [fibers] used in the next stage of production.

Next, application examples No. 1 through No. 11 and comparison examples No. 12 through No. 17, shown in Tables 1 through 3, are described.

The test of alkali resistance involves boiling a sample in an aqueous 1N-NaOH solution for one hour, letting it stand for six hours, washing it and drying it, then comparing the weight of the sample with the weight of an untreated sample to determine the amount by which the weight was reduced.

In addition, with regard to the liquefaction properties (particularly liquefaction at a given temperature), an attempt was made to liquefy the base materials completely. Those that showed good liquefaction are given the designation A; those for which a considerable [illegible, possibly "rise in temperature"]

was necessary are given the designation B; those for which liquefaction and conversion to glass fibers posed problems are given the designation C.

Table 1

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6
SiO <sub>2</sub>	42	40	50	68	50	40
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	--	5	2	--	--	5
SnO <sub>2</sub>	--	0.5	--	--	--	0.5
TiO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	0.5	--	--
CaO	40	37	34	24	30	30
MgO	5	4	6	2	7	8
BaO	--	--	1	--	1	--
ZnO	--	--	--	--	--	0.5
SrO	--	1	0.5	--	--	--
K <sub>2</sub> O	--	1	--	--	--	--
Na <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
Li <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	--	--	0.5	--
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13	11	6	5	10	14
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	0.3	--	--	--	1
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
Sb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	0.3
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
F	--	--	--	--	0.1	--
SO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
Liquefaction properties	A	A	B	B	A	A
alkali resistance properties mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.0030	0.0025	0.0060	0.0095	0.0075	0.0068

Table 2

	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
SiO <sub>2</sub>	50	37	42	40	48
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	5	--	0.5	--	0.5
SnO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	0.5	--	--
TiO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	--	--
CaO	30	38	48	42	40
MgO	5	2	5	6	6
BaO	--	00	0.5	--	--
ZnO	--	0.5	--	--	--
SrO	--	--	--	1	--
K <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	--	0.5	--
Na <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	0.5	--	--
Li <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	--	--	0.5
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10	21	3	10	5
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	1.2	--	--	--
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	1.3	--	--	--
Sb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--
F	--	--	--	--	--
SO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	0.5	--
Liquefaction properties	A	A	A	A	A
alkali resistance properties mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.0110	0.0080	0.0050	0.0055	0.0032

Table 3

	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17
SiO <sub>2</sub>	45	30	40	64	45	54



ZrO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
SnO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
TiO <sub>2</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	0.2
CaO	40	57	28	20	38	17.5
MgO	2	3	4	5	--	4
BaO	--	--	--	--	--	--
ZnO	--	--	--	--	--	--
SrO	--	--	--	--	--	--
K <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	--	--	--	--
Na <sub>2</sub> O	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3
Li <sub>2</sub> O	--	--	--	--	--	--
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	10	10	28	11	17	14
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2.5	--	--	--	--	--
As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sb <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
B <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	10
F	--	--	--	--	--	--
SO <sub>3</sub>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liquefaction properties	A	C	A	C	C	A
alkali resistance properties mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.0030	0.0025	0.0060	0.0095	0.0075	0.0068

All of application examples No. 1 through No. 11 showed excellent resistance to alkali and excellent liquefaction properties. Compared to the E-glass of No. 17, the alkali resistance results show a loss weight at a level 2/3 or less than the loss seen in No. 17. No. 1, No. 2, and No. 11, in particular, show good resistance to alkalis, with a loss of weight 1.6 that of No. 17.

Also, No. 12 the example that contains 2.5% by weight of Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, shows good liquefaction but lowered resistance to alkalis.

No. 13 is the example that contains a small amount of SiO<sub>2</sub>,

30% by weight. Liquefaction properties are lowered, the conversion of the glass into fibers is difficult, and the resistance to alkalis is lowered.

No. 14, in which the amount of  $Al_2O_3$  is a high 28% by weight, shows good liquefaction but resistance to alkalis is lowered.

No. 15, in which the amount of  $CaO$  is a scant 20% by weight, and No. 16, which has no  $MgO$ , both have good resistance to alkalis but the liquefaction properties are lowered and conversion into fibers is a problem.

As noted before, No. 17 is E-glass. It has good liquefaction properties but resistance to alkalis is a problem.

Among the application examples of this invention. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, and 11 have the most desirable selection of constituents. They show a loss of weight due to alkali action that is  $1/3$  or less than the loss seen in E-glass. all of the examples in the desirable range, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, and 11, show good liquefaction properties. In particular Nos. 1, 2, and 11 show a loss of weight due to alkali action that is  $1/6$  or less than the loss seen in E-glass.

This invention thus improves the alkali resistance and liquefaction properties of glass composition, and when fibers are produced by the method outlined above the fibers are long and can be gathered into stranded bundles. Strands can be cut or uncut, and cements with alkali properties such as Portland cement, aluminum cement, the cement used with asbestos can be used with these glass fibers.

Agent: Motohashi, [illegible] et al

6. Inventors, applicants, or agents other than those noted above

(1) Inventor

Address 1-21-11 Tosenya  
Meguro-ku, Tokyo-to

Name Osawa, Shigenari

(2) Applicant

Address

Name

(3) Agent

Address: Second Bunsei Building  
26, Shiba Kotohira  
Minato-ku, Tokyo-to 105

Name: Attorney Togamura, [illegible]



り、10～20 wt% 含有する場合にはガラスの  
強度が低く、又10 wt% 未満においては、苛  
性アルカリ性が劣ってくるという問題を引  
起していた。

又、従 前、 $SiO_2$  を主成分とし、高  $Al_2O_3$   
のガラス成分に高  $MgO$  のガラス、或いは高  $CaO$   
のガラスを混合してあるが、三酸燐  
を多く、安定しやすいたの成分の高  $ZrO_2$  の  
成分と肉質に相溶化しにくく、作製性を悪くし  
ていた。

本発明は、前述のガラスの肉質を主とし、  
 $SiO_2$ 、 $Al_2O_3$ 、 $CaO$ 、 $MgO$  を必要成分とし、  
残れた苛性アルカリ性を有し、かつ溶解性にも改  
れたガラス組成物を目的としたものであり、

$SiO_2$	35～75 wt%
$Al_2O_3$	1～25 wt%
$CaO$	23～63 wt%
$MgO$	1～10 wt%
$Fe_2O_3$	0～1.5 wt%
$R_2O$	0～10 wt%
X	0～5 wt%

アルカリ性と、溶解性の作製性の面からみて、40  
～56 wt% とすることが好ましい。又、 $SiO_2$   
は、その含有量の肉質大は30 wt% ( $SiO_2$  の  
含有率に比し)を  $ZrO_2$  に比較しても、苛アル  
カリ性、溶解性上問題はない。

$Al_2O_3$  は1～25 wt% であり、1 wt% 未満に  
おいては溶解性が悪くなり、相溶化が困難であ  
り、25 wt% より多量の場合においては、苛ア  
ルカリ性の劣化が低げしくなり、中でも20 wt%  
以下とする方が苛アルカリ性上好ましい。

$CaO$  は23～63 wt% であり、23 wt% 未満  
においては苛アルカリ性が劣り、近に63 wt%  
より多量の場合においては、溶解性が悪くなり、  
相溶化が困難となる。中でも32～50 wt%、  
特に35～50 wt% とすることにより苛アルカ  
リ性、溶解性とも良好となる。

$MgO$  は1～10 wt% であり、1 wt% 未満又は10  
wt% より多量の場合においては溶解性が悪化し  
好ましくなく、中でも2～8 wt% とすることによ  
り相溶化しやすくなる。

であり、この高  $SiO_2$  の肉質大は30 wt% まで  
 $ZrO_2$  で支離可成であり、 $R_2O$  に  $Li_2O$ 、 $Na_2O$ 、  
 $Li_2O$  の群から選ばれ、X 中  $ZnO$ 、 $BaO$ 、 $SrO$ 、  
 $TiO_2$ 、 $Ag_2O_3$ 、 $Sr_2O_3$ 、 $Zr$ 、 $Sn$  の群から選  
ばれ、上記の成分の含有率が99 wt% 以上であ  
るモノトム質の性質のガラスを肉質組成物とす  
る。

本発明のガラス組成物は、苛性アルカリ性  
を有しており、溶解性も高く、安定化も比較的  
しやすく、かつ肉質にも含まれているため相溶化  
しやすく、作製性がよい上に苛性アルカリ性を  
有するモノトム質に混入しても肉質に劣り  
ない溶解性を有するものである。

本発明においては、 $SiO_2$  は35～75 wt%  
であり、35 wt% 未満においては、ガラス化し  
にくく、溶解性が悪くなり、相溶化が困難とな  
り、近に75 wt% より多量の場合においては苛  
アルカリ性上に問題がでてくるとともに相溶化  
が困難となる。

中でも40～65 wt% 程度に留めて残れた苛性

$Fe_2O_3$  は0～1.5 wt% であり、溶解性を改良  
する成分であるが、苛アルカリ性の成分からみて  
1.5 wt% より多量になると好ましくない。

$R_2O$  は  $Li_2O$ 、 $Na_2O$ 、 $Li_2O$  の群の中から選  
ばれ、溶解性を改良する成分で、0～10 wt%  
であり、10 wt% より多量になると、苛  
性性が悪化してくるため好ましくなく、特に0  
～5 wt% とすることが好ましい。

又  $ZnO$ 、 $BaO$ 、 $SrO$ 、 $TiO_2$ 、 $Ag_2O_3$ 、 $Sr_2O_3$ 、 $Zr$   
の群から選ばれる成分であり、主として溶解性  
を改良するために使用され0～5 wt% であり、  
5 wt% より多量の場合においては、苛アルカリ  
性を悪化させるため好ましくない。

そして、これらの量を99 wt% 以上であり、  
上記成分の群に、溶解性を改良するための肉質の  
組成成分以外の不純物を1 wt% 未満であれば有  
しても使用できる。

尚、本発明の好ましい組成は、

$SiO_2$	40～65 wt%
$Al_2O_3$	1～20 wt%

CaO	32-50 wt%
MgO	2-8 wt%
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-1.5 wt%
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0-10 wt%
X	0-5 wt%

であり、この内 SiO<sub>2</sub> の内訳は 30 wt% まで  
は ZrO<sub>2</sub> で汲み取れており、SiO<sub>2</sub> は SiO<sub>2</sub>、Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、  
Li<sub>2</sub>O の群から選り入れ、また ZrO<sub>2</sub>、BaO、SrO、  
TiO<sub>2</sub>、Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、SnO<sub>2</sub>、P、SO<sub>3</sub> の群から選  
り入れ、上記の各成分の含量が 99 wt% 以上であ  
るモノトフルケイ酸ガラスは純粋なガラス組成  
である。

本組成のさらに詳しい組成は、

SiO <sub>2</sub>	40-56 wt%
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	1-20 wt%
CaO	35-50 wt%
MgO	2-8 wt%
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0-1.5 wt%
SiO <sub>2</sub>	0-5 wt%
X	0-5 wt%

を以て、組成中のX量と比較してその量を  
決定して行なった。

又、組成性は、母組成（特定の組成からの  
組成）、原料の完全組成に於ける組成、組成化  
の母組成により決定し、原料のものをA、  
若干添加したものをB、作製した  
もの及び組成化が施されたものをCとし  
た。

組成記号は 133311(1)  
であり、この内 SiO<sub>2</sub> の内訳は 30 wt% まで  
は ZrO<sub>2</sub> で汲み取れており、SiO<sub>2</sub> は SiO<sub>2</sub>、Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、  
Li<sub>2</sub>O の群から選り入れ、また ZrO<sub>2</sub>、BaO、SrO、  
TiO<sub>2</sub>、Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、SnO<sub>2</sub>、P、SO<sub>3</sub> の群から選  
り入れ、上記の各成分の含量が 99 wt% 以上であ  
るモノトフルケイ酸ガラスは純粋なガラス組成  
である。

本組成のガラス組成は、各成分の量を所定  
割合で混合し、攪拌をセオリアスにガラス  
として選り入れ、高圧容器に於ける攪拌をセ  
オリアスを多量とするカプセルに於ける攪拌し、  
攪拌力により攪拌のセオリアスから純粋なガラス  
組成として攪拌され、高圧ガス組成により攪拌さ  
れて純粋なガラス組成として攪拌される、純粋な  
ガラス組成は高圧ガス組成に於ける攪拌を以て純  
粋なガラス組成として攪拌される。

本組成は 1 乃至 3 次元に於ける 1-5 1 1  
及び 1 次元に 1 2-1 1 7 と呼称して使用する。

本組成はアルカリ性の組成は、1 乃至 100 重量  
組成で 1 時間攪拌し、6 時間攪拌後、水に

表 1

	A 1	A 2	A 3	A 4	A 5	A 6
SiO <sub>2</sub>	42	40	50	68	50	40
ZrO <sub>2</sub>	-	5	2	-	-	5
SnO <sub>2</sub>	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5
TiO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	0.5	-	-
CaO	40	37	34	24	30	30
MgO	5	4	6	2	7	6
BaO	-	-	1	-	1	-
ZnO	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
SrO	-	1	0.5	-	-	-
Li <sub>2</sub> O	-	1	-	-	-	-
Na <sub>2</sub> O	-	-	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
Li <sub>2</sub> O	-	-	-	-	0.5	-
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	13	11	6	5	10	14
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	0.5	-	-	-	1
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-	-	0.4	-
SnO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
SiO <sub>2</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
SO <sub>3</sub>	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
組成性	A	A	B	B	A	A
WT% 93 wt%	0.0030	0.0025	0.0060	0.0095	0.0075	0.0068



(1) 発明者

住所 東京都目黒区目黒 1-21-11

氏名 大 沢 英 彦

(2) 特許出願人

住所

氏名

(3) 代理人

住所 (〒105) 東京都港区芝罘 2-6 東 2 大ビル

氏名 弁護士 櫻 村 英 郎